









### Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST BATCH OF COTTON-PICKING COMBINES OF THE HVM-1 TYPE WAS MADE AT THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FACTORY IN TASHKENT. Picking cotton from two rows at once, the combine does the job of 70 cotton-pickers. The machine also maintains the purity of the cotton, making it possible to use the combine for picking valuable fine-fibre cotton.

● SEVEN THOUSAND HECTARES WERE ADDED TO THE CONSERVATION AREA IN TURKMENIA. A preserve was established on the Ogurchinsky Island off the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea to ensure the reproduction of Middle Asian gazelle and other rare animals. There are more than a million hectares of territory protected by the law in Turkmenia.

● IN KISHINEV, AN EXHIBITION HAS OPENED FOR DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ARTS, HIGHLIGHTING ANCIENT FOLK TRADITIONS. The exhibition presents a rich and varied selection of art works made by craftsmen. The items include woven pieces, wood-carving, embroidery and knitted fabric, ceramics, and cloth painting. There are nearly nine thousand talented craftsmen working for the association of folk crafts in Moldavia.

● AN EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GAS FROM LOW-CALORY SHALES HAS BEEN DEVISED BY SCIENTISTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF COMBUSTIBLE MINERALS AT THE UKRAINIAN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The subterranean combustion of shale yields 80 per cent of the energy it contains. This new technology is also useful in the gasification of other types of solid fuels otherwise economically unfeasible.

## CHILDREN AND ARTISTIC IMAGERY



The most important thing is to make the children love music and take an interest in it, and the rest must be subjected to this task, says Dmitry Kabalevsky, a composer and music educator. He believes for the musical culture of the people it is important to have not only skilful musicians, but also sophisticated audiences.

Dmitry Kabalevsky is the author of a special curriculum for teaching music adopted as a compulsory subject in all the secondary schools of the Russian Federated Republic. A similar curriculum in the fine arts has been devised by artist Boris Nemensky.

Other similar curricula for aesthetic education have been composed for schools in practically every Soviet constituent republic.

The arts are also taught to children in the so-called art schools. The children attending classes there choose the subject they like most depending on their inclination: music, pottery, clay modelling or choreography. In Yerevan an art gallery has been set up for children who are taught there by art critics, artists and sculptors.

The art school in the Ukrainian village of Solovky opened a short while ago. It has been built with money supplied by the collective farm. This village Soviet has invited young graduates from Ukrainian music institutes to teach in it.

The group of young villagers in the photo are attending a class of solamizotzes taught by Natalya Karmalova.

## PROSPECTING FOR SHELF OIL

The Vyborg shipyards have started building rigs for prospecting for and the extraction of shelf oil and gas.

To develop submarine oil and gas deposits one needs a powerful technology capable of coping with ever increasing sea depths.

The Vyborg-type rigs can drill wells up to 6,000 m deep at a sea depth of 200 m. A system of powerful anchors keeps the rigs in place over the well while their position will be controlled by a computerized complex.

The shipyards are now busy making the necessary adjustments to accommodate the new rigs: an embankment equipped with special cranes to being built, and the channel and adjacent areas are being deepened. Each rig is 100 m high and has a displacement of about 20 thousand tonnes.

## CANAL FOR THE ARID STEPPES

In the initial days of the new year, assembly work began on four pumping stations on the hydrotechnical complex of the second section of the North-Caucasian Canal, now being built in the Tavria steppe. The stations will help raise the water level over a hundred metres, irrigating arid Crimean regions.

The building crews have pledged to conclude the construction of the complex by May 1, providing water for three Crimean regions by the new watering season.

At present the Dnieper River is watering over 230,000 hectares of arid land, and another 10,000 hectares will be added this year.

## A GOOD BREW

Zhiguli is a small place on the bank of the Volga. Its name was adopted for a brand of beer, made here for a whole century.

The Zhiguli beer factory celebrated its centenary in a grand style. Zhiguli beer experts invented a new recipe, "Semenovskoye". The toasters say it is a great stuff!

crease the capacity of the container terminal to 125,000-130,000 containers a year, by improving the technology of cargo-handling operations.

The container terminal forms part of port Vostochny, which is under construction. Located not far from Nabokovka it will be the biggest port in the Soviet Union. Already operating on fully mechanized moorings for handling timber, coal, and technological cargo.

time, whereas throughout the country it has grown by 15 per cent, Viktor Perevedentsev, an economist, writes in SMENA magazine.

In places such as the middle reaches of the Ob River or South-West Yakutia, areas of large-scale industrial expansion, the population has advanced remarkably over a period of a few years. In the Khatanga-Mand Autonomous Area, the population expanded five times during the years 1950 to 1979. Several chulato bi new towns and villages were built. For instance, the town of Surgut grew enormously and, by the beginning of 1980, housed 121 thousand people compared with 6,000 in 1950. The population of Nizhnevortovsk, the other large town in this region, reached 122 thousand, replacing the small village in 1959. Today these towns provide the basis for the further development of numerous recently discovered oil and gas fields.

By 1970, compared with 1965, the population of the northern areas had increased by 0.6 million people. In the early 70s, the increment totalled 0.9 million people. Over the past four years it has increased in the same proportions. Six new towns were built over the first five years, in the following five years they increased by 32, and in the past four years by 36. This constitutes one-fourth of all new towns in this country built over the past few years, although only three per cent of all the Soviet population live in the North.

## ONCOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THE USSR

About 110 million people are annually taking oncological check-ups in our country, writes S. Buronkov, USSR Minister of Public Health, in IZVESTIA. A special oncological service has been established to combat tumorous diseases.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### MORE JOBS THAN WORKERS

Any of the 27 employment agencies to be found in Byelorussia's cities and industrial centres will help a worker in that republic, situated in the west of the USSR, to find a new job should he decide to leave his old one.

These agencies moreover have in a way become research centres studying trends in the relocation of labour in Byelorussia, comments the PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO journal in its latest issue.

Unemployment was completely eradicated in the Soviet Union more than 50 years ago, and labour exchanges were replaced by employment agencies. Collecting information on vacancies from the various factories and organizations of each city, these agencies inform the population of job opportunities using for this purpose the press, radio, television and advertising network.

Statistics show these agencies work quite effectively. Over 80 per cent of the workers who have applied at various times to the agency have been satisfied with the jobs offered. During the past six years the number of people seeking advice from the Byelorussian employment agencies has grown by one-third and there has been 50 per cent increase in those who have found jobs in this way.

### URBAN BOOM IN SIBERIA

The population in Siberia is growing at a rate that far exceeds average figures throughout the country. Over the past fifteen years it has increased one and a half

### Places to visit



## ANCIENT METEKHI

Tbilisi, which dates back 15 centuries, is proud to be one of the cities that preserved its heritage despite numerous raids, devastations and destructions.

One of the ancient buildings belonging to the city is the Metekhi Church, built in the 13th century as a court church for the Georgian royal family.

The area round it gives a bird's view of the city. There are many other churches, which form the character of the old part of the city.

In modern times, the monument to King Vakhtang Gorgasal, the founder of Tbilisi, was erected in the suburbs of Metekhi. Legend has it that it was here that King Vakhtang killed a phoenix that fell into a hot spring and emerged cured from the hunter's wound. The king ordered a city to be erected there and called it Tbilisi (from "thili"—meaning warm in Georgian). This hot spring turned out to have medicinal properties enjoyed by the many generations of Tbilisi residents. At present several sulphur baths, decorated in Oriental fashion, are open in Tbilisi.

## WOOD-CUTTERS MUSEUM

Only timber cutting in the Ukraine, situated on Chernaya River in the Mezhytsya district, now claims a title, the forest museum opened in the Transcarpathian settlement.

Exhibits of both museums show the working and living conditions of mountaineers in the past and present days. The ancient tools of timber cutting, a very old and dangerous process, are also shown. Just as difficult in olden times was the job

of the wood-cutters, who earned their living by means of a hand saw, an axe and a long pole. The museum includes a sun-dried hut, the main dwelling for wood-cutters of the past, as well as a shed to keep horses for carrying wood. Not far from the museum, on the mountain slopes, are troughs, by which the wood slides down to the Terebnya River, and are here gathered and tied into rafts. Everything here is set exactly in its original form.

## THE LATEST PUBLICATION HEYERDAHL'S EXPEDITION

In "Ra" Across the Atlantic" is the title of the book by the great doctor Yuri Senkevich, sailed on board "Ra-1" with the famous sailor Thor Heyerdahl. The book has recently been released by the Detskaya Literatura Publishers of Moscow with photographs illustrating the expedition by the sea and by other members of the expedition: Georgiy Dol, an Egyptian, and the sea Italian traveller and intrepid climber Carlo Mauri.

During the expeditions, Senkevich kept diaries, which served as the basis for this book, full of suspense and humour. The author not only recounts the many adventures but also analyzes the behaviour and interactions between people of different countries placed together in such difficult and unusual situations.

In 1978, Senkevich took part in another voyage, by Thor Heyerdahl on board the bulrush boat, "Tigris", in the Indian Ocean. He will describe this journey in a future book.

## OF INTEREST

### JUG-DOSSIER

At the request of the city museum prominent orientalist the country attempted to unlock the mysterious inscription on the ancient vessel found Samarqand builders near the Basmala madrasah. Now the tablet carries a table with a translated into modern language.

The signs proved to be those of a user. Within the tablet vessel he stored debt lists covering it from out with information about the who were overdue with payments.

ancient document is set up by means of the ancient alphabet which uses consonants, mainly shb that are difficult to decipher.



There's nothing like a nice cold bath!

## Science and technology

### DISCOVERY MADE BY SOVIET AND ITALIAN PHYSICISTS

Physicists of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research from Dubna near Moscow and their Italian colleagues from Milan and Bologna have discovered two elementary particles during their joint research work. The findings are the results of one million interactions of particles and are of significance for fundamental contemporary physics, since their existence cannot be explained by previous theories. They can be explained only assuming that the elementary particles are systems of hypothetical quarks for which physicists of many countries have lately been hunting.

The experiments supervised by Prof. Alexei Ilyich Leipun, and Prof. Ivanovich Bilal, were conducted on a Soviet proton accelerator at the Institute of High-Energy Physics in Serpukhov, with the aid of a high-resolution magnetic spectrometer.

Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov, Director of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, told a TASS correspondent that this discovery testified to the productivity of international scientific cooperation. He pointed to a valuable contribution of the Italian scientists to the joint research, especially as regards the processing of experimental data in Bologna, Dubna, Milan and Geneva.

### HOW TO FIT A REFRIGERATOR INTO MILK

Riga designers suggested that milk should not be put into a refrigerator but the refrigerator put into milk!

Instead of using a refrigerator for preserving milk product, a mixture of cooled inert gases is passed through the milk.

The intensity of the gas supply is regulated automatically, depending on temperature. Such an installation has doubled the economic efficiency of former models and the milk processed retains a longer life.

Refrigerator-reservoirs are a part of automated milking machines of Tandem and Molokoprovod type. The Reservekne plant of milk machines in Latvia has commenced the production of such installations.

### FIRST GAME RESERVE IN THE KURILES

The Kuriles' first state-run game reserve, which covers an area of 3,000 ha, has been established in the north of Kunashir Island.

Kunashir, famous for its wildlife, provides the perfect habitat for thousands of birds, including such rare species as the mountain quail and the sea eagle which have long been entered into the USSR Red Data Book.

Supplies have been taken to diversify the islands' animal kingdom even further: the latest newcomers including 25 Russian musk deer and other animals threatened with extinction.

## VIEWPOINT

### NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONSUMER COOPERATION



Alexei SMIRNOV, Chairman of the Board, of the USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies

The consumer cooperative societies have a membership of 60 million people, living in rural areas. Their main aim is to sell surplus agricultural produce to the towns and to provide farmers with the industrial manufactures under demand. It also wishes to gain membership into the cooperative society, an entrance fee of five to twenty rubles is called for; the size is determined by a general meeting of the cooperative. No further payments are required.

This kind of shares forms the initial capital. The consumer societies make a wide use of bank credits, particularly for the purchase of industrial goods. They buy these goods at wholesale prices, selling them in the shops at retail prices set by the state.

Part of the gained profit is distributed evenly between the shareholders each of whom holds only one share. These dividends, however, are modest as the money is not an end in itself. The general meeting decides how the overall profit will be spent. Part of it naturally goes on credit payments, is spent on development funds and on the social consumption fund. From this fund the shareholders obtain loans, purchase shares delivered to the dolestepa. The money from this public fund is spent on free cooperative education, both secondary and higher; on the free care of children at cooperative crèches and kindergartens, and on free accommodation for society members at vacation resorts. In keeping with the rules, the meeting of the shareholders decides on the size of payments for these purposes from the profits set aside.

Ten years ago, cooperators purchased agricultural produce mainly from collective and estate farms. At present, they have increased their scope of operation, buying surpluses of agricultural produce privately grown on small holdings. They buy these surpluses at prices higher than those paid to state and collective farms. At the town markets country inhabitants can sell their produce at still higher prices. But then, they do not have to waste time travelling to town and paying transport fares.

In January 1981, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers published a resolution on additional measures to be taken to stimulate the development of individual small holdings. Purchase prices for agricultural products are to be raised, not only for home use but also for sale. Today, four million small holders have concluded contracts to grow such vegetables and fruit and to raise cattle for the cooperative trade. These contracts placed a guarantee that the produce they grow will all be bought up.



## PROFILES

## Vasily BELOV

Noted Soviet writer Vasily Belov won the 1981 State Prize for the collection of his recent works.

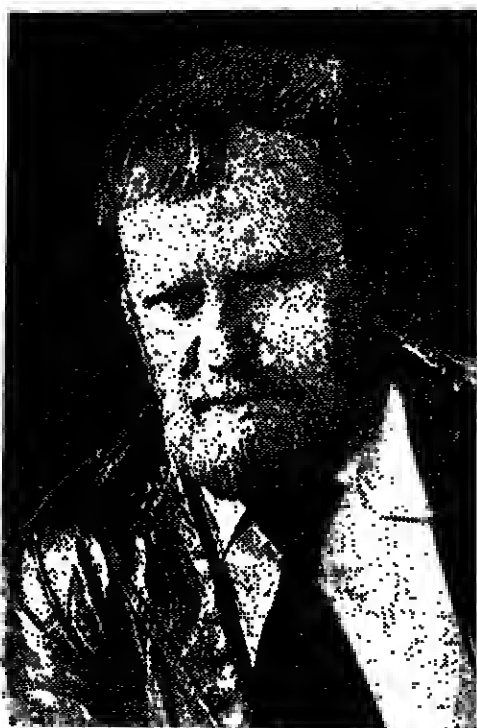
Belov commenced his literary career with stories depicting rural life, which admittedly is not an original subject. But his works, particularly the novel "The Usual Thing" (1968) began a new wave in country prose, which increased entirely on the basis of country folk.

"The Usual Thing" contains a frequently used plot, telling of the hardships of a farmer, who has been through the war. Ivan Afrikonovich, the main character, and his wife Katerina should the enormous burden of returning country life to normal. Ivan then must undergo the drama caused by the tragic death of his wife and is left alone with nine children to bring up.

One feature of Belov's style is that the depiction of human setbacks does not form an end in itself. The novel shows the tenacity of people like Ivan Afrikonovich, his ability to be happy and make other people happy and the strength to face life's difficulties as a matter of routine. Belov's line humor lends his account a special truthfulness and credibility.

In the years that followed Belov wrote novels and short stories on subjects such as "The Carpenters' Stories", "Spring", "Former Years", "Mancure" and many others, improving his style through time. The characters, country people, practice their original habits and language. They are very true to life since the writer was born in the heart of the Volga delta region, from where his characters were taken, and continues to live in Volgograd, an old Russian town.

Apart from the country stories his repertoire includes writings concerning urban life, like "Unhappily Dr. Spork Style", "Meetings in the Morning", and, particularly so, "The Lady with Ermine". The story's chief character is a contemporary intellectual, and the writer gives an incisive psychological account of the hero's varying attitudes on contemplating "The Lady with Ermine", this Renaissance masterpiece in Krakow's National Museum.



Belov has a versatile and profound manner. Only recently he published the "Lad", a collection of essays on folk aesthetics, all his efforts went into the depiction of the life and customs of ordinary people and it abounds in ethnographic elements.

His descriptions of such people's views of aesthetics and ethics of working and family relations and Man's relationships with Nature are very relevant to our time. Belov's writings reveal that the cultivation of feelings and family relations in keeping with the principles of ordinary people's morality forms the root of all human understanding and peace on earth.

Lilya KHOZHLOVA  
Photo by Nikolai Kozlov

SOVIET RECORDS  
SOLD IN INDIA

In India, the ten-day festival of Soviet records has just concluded in Bombay, the largest post, industrial and commercial center in Western India.

More than 60 Soviet records were displayed at the city's Cultural Centre. These records included music by P. Tchaikovsky, Z. Paltashvili, D. Shostakovich and other classics from this country. The exhibition was accompanied by the sales of Soviet records in several of the city's stores. Already Indian music lovers possess collections of records with songs released by the people of the USSR.

Next year, an exhibition-sale of Indian records will take place in Alina-Aia. Indian music enthusiasts will take part in the ten-day festival of Indian records to be held in Tbilisi.



A scene from OBZ.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

FACTS  
and EVENTS

Theatre. The Comedie de Paris Theatre has done a new production of a play based on Bulgakov's book "The Life of Molokov".

Opera. The first night of Benjamin Britten's opera "The Little Sweep" took place recently at Latvia's Opera and Ballet Theatre. The main roles in this opera, which is for children, were sung by soloists from the music school and Young People's Vocal Ensemble from Riga.

Tours. Soviet circus artists are appearing in Japan for the tenth time. They are giving performances in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Sapporo and in other towns in the country.

Books. Chingiz Aitmatov's novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", has aroused great interest with foreign pub-

lishers. Contacts to translate and publish the book have been signed in seven countries. Also included in the agreements were twelve other works by Kirghiz poets and writers.

Ballet. The first edition (in 30 thousand copies) of a new magazine, "Soviet Ballet", has been published in Moscow. It carries congratulatory messages from Gellina Ulanova, Igor Moisseiev, Vladimir Vasiliev and from other famous figures in the ballet world. Contributions from people working in the arts of 20 countries, including Poland, Cuba, the USA and Canada are also found in the magazine.

Art. More exhibits have been added to the collection of works by the noted Soviet artist Boris Prorokov in his house-museum, among them sketches of the popular "Foreign Glimpse" and "Paseki" series, charcoal drawings and gouache, sketches were presented to the museum by his widow.

'ACROSS THE GOBI DESERT  
AND THE KHINGAN'

The new feature film, "Across the Gobi Desert and the Khingan" was shown in Moscow recently at a press conference held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The film, the result of joint cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian film directors, was made at the Mosfilm Studios and Mongolkin with the participation of the GDR DEFA Studios.

"Across the Gobi Desert and the Khingan" is the first feature film re-evoking the events of the end of the Second World War.

says Vasily Ordyub, a director. It deals with the ship of the Soviet and its soldiers who took part in the defeat of the Japanese Army.

It was shot in our own Mongolia, the GDR and through the film touches wide-ranging issues of politics of the time and many historical persons shown in it, we can find great attention to characters. Taking part in the film were Soviet and Mongolian actors.

## 'MIR ISKUSSTVA' IN NAPLES

One of the museums in Naples has mounted a large exhibition of Russian artists, who belonged to the "Mir Iskustva" group at the beginning of the century.

On view are 135 works, created by the founders of the group: Benois, Bakst, Dobuzhinsky, Lantsev, Ostroumov-Lefkova, Kuznetsov, Roerich, Serebryakov, Serov, and others. They were selected in lectures in the Russian Picture Gallery in Moscow.

## A REAL FEAT IN THE NAME OF

The exhibits displayed in the memorial museum-exhibition, devoted to Lina Po, a ballerina,



Lina Po. "The Jump".

a choreographer and a revolutionary artist. Her name is known in the country, and as a result of illness, she lost her strength, but to the passion of her youth, she kept her first rigors to plasticity, she found in Lina Po's portrait.

The second creative feat of an amazing woman had her works were filled with out love of life, seen in compositions devoted to the art form she preferred. Now these features are scattered in many museums in our country.

Lina Po's portrait admiration. One of the known being the portrait Anton Chekhov, the Russian writer.

## WHAT'S ON!

January 16-18

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 17 (mat) Kbachsturn, "Cayene" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). 18 — Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 17 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 16 (mat) — Concert by Bolshoi soloists; 16 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 17 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 17 (eve) — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet).

Sverdlovsky and Nemtsovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Priblinskaya St.). 16 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera); 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta); 18 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Priblinskaya St.). 16 (all, eve) — Lantsev, "The Merry Widow"; 17

(mat, all) — Gladkov, "hych"; 17 (eve) — "Girls in a Flurry"; 18 — "Masseira Artists". Chamber Musical Theatre (Leningradsky Prospekt). — Sverdlovsky, "The Sea Gull".

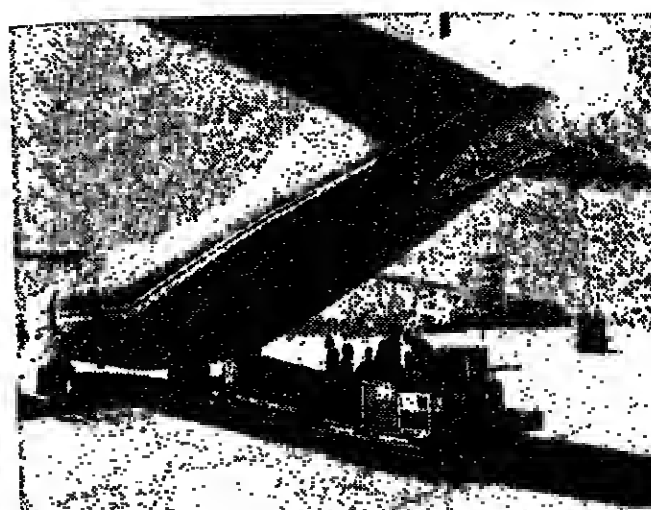
## FILMS

Vasily and Vasilisa (Mosfilm, USSR). Based on V. Vasilisa, the film tells of a woman's life. Cinema: "Kosmos" (Mirovaya Vostok Mira). Metro Vostok (Mosfilm, USSR). A typical film about popular Soviet artists. Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (Mirovaya Vostok Mira). Metro Vostok (Mosfilm, USSR). A typical film about popular Soviet artists.

## CONCERT HALL

Coolant Concert Hall (Vorotarskaya Embankment, Rossiya Hotel). 17 (mat, all) — Gladkov, "hych"; 17 (eve) — "Girls in a Flurry"; 18 — "Masseira Artists".

## BUSINESS



The Soviet aircraft delivered to Kabul equipment for the newly-built computer centre in Afghanistan. Photo by BTA-TASS

INDIA'S COAL  
MINING INDUSTRY

The project of the Nigali colliery has been started by Leningrad engineers in cooperation with their Indian colleagues. This will become India's largest project. The coal mines enterprise in the Madhya Pradesh state, with an annual output of 14 million tonnes of coal fuel, is to be placed near Jaspur colliery, already under construction.

Anatoly Yeltn, chief engineer on the Soviet side of the project, told that the initiation of the first production line of Nigali will have an output of 4.2 million tonnes of coal a year will be linked with the construction of a large thermal electric power station in the area.

The Soviet engineer emphasized the importance of this new project for India's coal industry. In operation in India are several mines, concentration plants and collieries, whose design and construction were carried out by specialists of the two countries. Yeltn stressed that it is planned to use new Soviet equipment at Nigali colliery. In particular, dragline excavators, manufactured at the Ural Works with a bucket capacity of 20 cubic metres and

a boom span of 80 metres, and highly efficient drilling rigs.

A subject of special concern for the designers will be to protect a system of water recycling and purification of the industrial waste waters of the gigantic enterprise. The technical project provides for the reclamation of the disposal areas and of depleted collieries and their preparation for subsequent farming uses.

## A HELPING HAND

Power stations built with the Soviet Union's assistance are responsible for nearly one-third of the energy generated in Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union has participated in the implementation of practically all major Yugoslav power projects. At present it is taking part in 100 industrial projects which are being built in Yugoslavia. The 1981-80 cooperation programme signed between the two countries will enhance links between them.

Yugoslav products are also well known in the USSR. They include cargo and passenger vessels, trunk telephone exchange equipment, etc.

BREZHNEV  
ON COOPERATION  
BETWEEN CMEA  
COUNTRIES

A collection of articles has been published here under the title "Leonid Brezhnev on Cooperation Between CMEA Member-Countries".

It is noted in the book that within CMEA a socialist type of international division of labour is taking shape and gaining ground. This has promoted the development of the socialist community as the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force in the world.

In the solution of specific economic problems the fraternal countries of socialism not only use to it that economic relations are mutually beneficial, they also, as for as practicable, take into account each other's interests. This comradely concern that successful development should not be confined to one's own country, but should take place in the friendly socialist states as well, is the supreme expression of socialist internationalism.

EASTERN TRADE  
A STABILIZING  
FACTOR

I given all my backing to Federal Chancellor Schmidt's statement that West Germany would continue to develop economic cooperation with the USSR in field benefiting both countries, said E. Piper, Chairman of Staliger, I believe, continued, Eastern trade, especially that with the USSR, will remain a factor stabilizing our exports in the 80s.

M. Lennings, head of the Gutehoffnungshutte, underlined that the last decade created excellent opportunities in the growth of trade between West Germany and the USSR. The gas-pipes deal, will, obviously, add fresh impetus to this cooperation, he said.

MUTUALLY  
BENEFICIAL  
LINKS

Mozambique's trade and economic links with the socialist countries are mutually beneficial and in the interests of the latter, said J. Marques, Mozambique's director for trade operations.

Summing up the results of the trade delegations visiting the USSR and other socialist countries and concluding to the slogan of new agreements, Marques emphasized the long-range nature of such relations encouraging trade negotiations and the state of Mozambique's economy as a whole.

TRAVEL EXCHANGES  
ON A WIDER SCALE

Since 1955, when the first 245 Soviet tourists visited Bulgaria and over 200 Bulgarians journeyed to the Soviet Union, travel exchanges between the two countries have grown immensely. For example, Intourist alone sold in 1980, 65,000 vouchers for Bulgarians to visit the USSR and 200,000 vouchers for Soviet residents to visit Bulgaria.

In 1981, the number of Soviet people travelling to Bulgaria increased by 15%. This has been achieved due to the revision of

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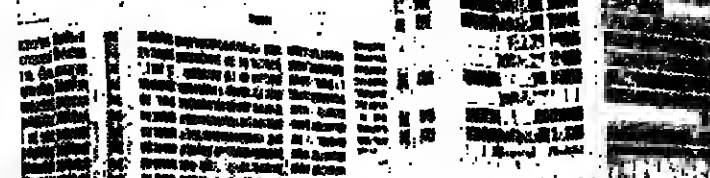
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## SOVINCENTR

FINLAND'S  
EXHIBITION PLANS

The address of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber in Pokrovsky Boulevard is known to many Soviet specialists, as it often becomes the venue for symposium-exhibitions. Jointly sponsored by Finnish companies and Finland's Foreign Trade Union.

Vigilant Guitara, Executive Secretary of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber has established its exhibition plans only for the first six months of the year. It includes 23 exhibitions dealing with the varied fields of science and technology, industry and the economy.

Late in January, Mariusvi, Finnish mid-dealer, will show

furniture sets produced in Finland by various companies.

A visiting team of specialists from Rauma-Repolo, one of Finland's major industrial companies cooperating for a long time with the Soviet Union, will visit Moscow at the end of January. They will promote their processes aimed at making aluminium look like nobler varieties of brass.

In May, an exhibition of timber-felling technology is expected and Rauma-Repolo and Valmet have announced their presence in the display.

In June, Soke will display its furniture. This company is known for making furniture sets for private houses, hotels, restaurants, offices and public buildings.

Intourist  
news

ing itineraries, particularly those programmes, including visits to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, towns in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia. Popular with Bulgarian tourists are the memorial places of Lenin, Ulyanovsk, Kizlov, and Shushenskoye.

Art festivals also present a tourist attraction. Already Bulgarian booked last year many vouchers for the Festival of Peoples' Friendship, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union to be celebrated later this year.